(घ) क्या सरकार भविष्य के लिये यह नीतिगत निर्णय लेगी कि ऐसी कच्ची सामग्री से अयस्क इत्यादि जैसी कच्ची सामग्री को अपेक्षा निर्मित मूल्य वर्धित उत्पादों का निर्यात किया जाए ताकि इसको भारत में विशेषकर आगामी पीढ़ियों को बहुमूल्य अयस्क और कच्ची सामग्री की कमी न हो और देश को इसका उचित मूल्य प्राप्त हो सके?

इस्पात मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री संतोष मोहन देव) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश के बैलाडिला क्षेत्र से जापान को लौह अयस्क की सप्लाई के लिए वर्तमान करार 1995–96 में समाप्त हो रहा है।

(ख) और (ग) बैलाडिला क्षेत्र से लौह-अयस्क उत्पादन का लगभग आधा भाग घरेलू इस्पात उद्योग द्वारा उपयोग किया जा रहा है। निर्यात के लिए नई प्रतिबद्धता करने से पूर्व घरेलू उद्योग की आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखा जाएगा।

(घ) लोहे और इस्पात जैसे मूल्य वर्धित उत्पादों का निर्यात बढ़ रहा है। 1992–93 में लघु इस्पात उत्पादकों द्वारा 9.1 लाख टन लौह और इस्पात का निर्यात किया गया जबकि 1991–92 में यह 3.86 लाख टन था।

खानों का निजीकरण

4541. श्री अजीत जोगी : क्या खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का देश में कुछ खानों का निजीकरण करने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या इस मामले में संबंधित राज्यों से परामर्श किया गया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में ब्यौरा क्या है?

खान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री बलराम सिंह यादव) : (क) जी नहीं। देश में खनन सरकारी और निजी दोनों क्षेत्रों में किया जा रहा है।

(ख) से (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Protocol signed with France

4542. MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE: Will (he Minister of MINES be plesaed to state:

(a) whether a protocol has recently been signed between his Ministry and Government of France; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The protocol envisages assistance from France in the areas of copper, gold, lead and zinc exploration and development at selected sites; building up a data base management system for minerals, metals and their trade; building up data base for multi-metal exploration in some green stone belts of South India; and in the natural hazards assessment. In addition to training of personnel and supply of equipments, the protocol also envisages possibilities of taking up joint venture projects and joint consultancy in India and France and also in third countries.

Removal of high officials of NALCO

4543. SHRI MENTAY PADMANABHAM: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman and 7 other high officials of NALCO were removed from service recently;

(b) whether their dismissal is directly linked to the portfolio management scheme;

(c) what is the total loss to Government due to such activities; and

(d) who was the broker through NALCO conducted these transactions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) and (b) Shri S. N. Johri, Chairman-cum-Managing Director, Shri R. B. Rao, Director (Finance) and Shri K. S. Iyer, Chief Manager (Finance), National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) have been placed under suspension.

(c) An amount of Rs. 105 crores and interest thereon is recoverable by NALCO from CANFINA and Andhra Bank Financial Services Limited (ABFSL).

(d) The matter is under investigation by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI).

Setting of joint ventures with China for iron ore and coking coal

4544. SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India and China have decided to set up joint ventures in either country for iron ore and Coking coal;

(b) if so, what are the details of the agreement;

(c) whether any agreement was also arrived at on the transfer of technology; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) and (d) Some Indian Companies have agreements with Chinese companies for the import of mini-blast furnace technology. Orissa Sponge Iron Limited (OSIL), have also signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in September, 1992 with the China Metallurgical Imports and Exports Corporation for supply of technology for coal based direct reduction of iron ore.

Railway constraints for SAIL

4545. SHRI GOPALSINH G. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railway has been providing a major constraints for the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) which is now witnessing a significant rise in export and domestic orders:

(b) if so, whether the congestion on the Bhilai-Visakhapatnam Railway is posing problems for Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) whose exports are largely through Vizag Port;

(c) what is the exact export of target of steel this year of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) against last year;

(d) whether Steel Authority of india Limited (SAIL) had received export orders so far in the current year; and

(e) if so, what is the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) As per the MOU between SAIL and Government of India for 1993-94, SAIL has committed to export 350 thousand tonnes of Saleable Steel as against actual exports of 268.7 thousand tonnes during 1992-93. In addition SAIL is planning to export 7.0 thousand tonnes of Stainless Steel during the current year as against export of 5.5 thousand tonnes of Stainless Steel during 1992-93. Depending on the domestic and international market, SAIL would strive to increase exports further during the year.

During the current year (1993-94), for the period April—July, 1993 SAIL has booked orders for exports of Saleable Steel to the tune of around 5.9 lac tonnes.